--Turning to Figures 4-6, the mounting bracket 100 includes a mounting member 110 that has a rear portion 112, a top portion 114 and a bottom portion 116. The portions of mounting member 110 may be fabricated from metal, such as aluminum, stainless steel, galvanized steel, etc. and be of welded or stamped construction or otherwise connected by other conventional fasteners. It will be further appreciated, however, that the mounting member 110 could be molded or otherwise fabricated from a polymeric material or other non-corrosive material. As can be seen in Figure 6, the top portion 110 has an upper locking protrusion 120 that has a hole 122 therethrough. Similarly, the bottom portion 116 has a lower protrusion 124 that has a hole 126 therethrough. Holes (122, 126) are coaxially aligned along a "first" pivot axis, generally designated as G-G. To facilitate attachment of the mounting member 110 to a variety of different support surfaces or members, a series of mounting holes 119 are provided through the rear portion 112. See Figure 10. The mounting member 110 also includes side support members (130, 136).--

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Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The mounting member 110 pivotally supports a support member 140. In one embodiment, the support member 140 includes a pair of side plates (142, 146), a bottom portion 150 and a top portion 154. The support member 140 may be fabricated from metal, such as aluminum, stainless steel, galvanized steel, etc. and be of welded or stamped construction or the various portions of the support member 140 may be interconnected

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utilizing other conventional fasteners. It will be further appreciated, however, that the support member 140 could be molded or otherwise fabricated from a polymeric material or other non-corrosive material. As can be seen in Figure 11, a pair of threaded top pivot holes 160 and 161 extend through the top portion 154 and a threaded bottom pivot hole 162 extends through the bottom portion 150. When assembled as shown in Figure 11, holes (160, 162) are coaxially aligned along the first pivot axis "G-G". The support member 140 is pivotally supported on the mounting member 110 by a "first locking member" which may comprise a top locking screw 174 extends through the upper hole 122 in the upper portion 114 of the mounting member 110 and is threadably received in an upper threaded hole 160 in the top portion 154 of the support member 140. A top washer 175 may be placed on screw 174. In addition, the support member 140 is further pivotally supported on the mounting member 110 by a "second locking member" which may comprise a bottom locking screw 176 extends through the bottom hole 126 in the bottom portion 116 of the mounting member 110 to be threadably received in a lower threaded hole 162 in the bottom portion 150 of the support member 140. A washer 177 may be placed on screw 176 as shown. As can also be seen in Figure 9, in this embodiment another "first locking member" which may comprise a locking screw 166 extends through an arcuate top slot 168 in the top portion 114 of the mounting member 110 and is threadably received in threaded hole 161 in the top portion 154 of the support member 140. A washer 167 may be placed on the screw 166. Also in this embodiment, another "second locking member" which may comprise a locking screw 172 extends through an arcuate bottom slot 170 through the bottom portion 116 of the mounting member 110 to be threadably received in a threaded hole 173 in the bottom portion 150 of the support member 140. A washer 171 may be placed

on screw 172 as shown.--

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Also in this embodiment, to control the pivotal travel of the mast support member 190 about the second pivot axis J-J and to positively retain the mast support member 190 in position about the second pivot axis J-J while the lock nuts (198, 210) are tightened, a second adjustment assembly or "second means for retaining", generally designated as 200 is provided. In this embodiment, the second adjustment assembly or second means for retaining 200 includes a second shoulder bolt 201. More particularly and with reference to Figures 7 and 11, a primary arcuate slot 202 is provided in the side plate 142 of the support member 140. Primary arcuate slot 202 is radially aligned about the center of hole 143 through which the second pivot axis J-J extends. The primary arcuate slot 202 is sized to slidably receive a portion of the second shoulder bolt 201 therethrough. The center of the primary arcuate slot 202 is oriented at a radius "R"" with respect to the center of the hole 143. See Figure 7. Similarly, a secondary slot 204 is provided through the side plate 146 of the support member 140. See Figure 12. Secondary arcuate slot 204 is radially aligned about the center of hole 147 through which the second pivot axis J-J extends. The secondary arcuate slot 204 is sized to slidably receive therethrough another portion of the second shoulder bolt 201. The center of the secondary slot 204 is aligned at a radius with respect to the center of hole 147 that is equal to radius R". As can be seen in Figures 9 and 10, washers (206, 208) are received on the second shoulder bolt 201 and a second lock nut 210 is threaded onto the threaded end thereof.

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The second adjustment assembly or second means for retaining 200 of this embodiment also includes a "second rotatable adjustment member" which may comprise a second threaded adjustment bolt 222 that extends through a non-threaded hole 226 in a front plate member 224 that comprises a portion of the support member 140. Adjustment bolt 222 further extends through a non-threaded hole 228 in a rear plate 230 that comprises a portion of the support member 140. Adjustment bolt 222 is rotatably supported on the front plate 224 and the rear plate 230 by a lock nut 232. See Figure 11. A second pivot bar 240 is movably attached by means of threads to the second adjustment bolt 222. The second pivot bar 240 may be fabricated from a piece of hollow metal tubing or other suitable material. As can be seen in Figure 5, one end of the second pivot bar 240 has a pair of coaxially aligned threaded holes 242 for attaching the second pivot bar 240 to the second adjustment bolt 222. As can be further seen in Figure 5, the second pivot bar 240 has an axially extending slot 244 for slidably receiving a portion of the second shoulder bolt 201 therein. A pair of spacer sleeves (250, 252) are slidably received on the second shoulder bolt 201 with one spacer sleeve being oriented on each side of the second pivot bar 240 to prevent binding of the second pivot bar 240 on the second shoulder bolt 201. See Figures 10 and 15. The skilled artisan will appreciate that the spacer sleeves (250, 252) and the pivot bar 240 could comprise a unitary member if so desired. It will be further appreciated that after the nuts (198, 210) have been loosened, the mast

support member 190 may be selectively pivoted about the second pivot axis J-J in the directions represented by arrows "K" and "L" by rotating the second adjustment bolt 200 in the appropriate directions. See Figure 11. After the mast support member 190 has been pivoted to a desired position, it is then "locked" in position by tightening the lock nuts (198, 210).--

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In this embodiment, the reflector 30 is molded from plastic utilizing conventional molding techniques. However, reflector 30 may be fabricated from a variety of other suitable materials such as, for example, stamped metal such as aluminum, steel, etc. The reflector 30 depicted in Figures 2 and 3 has a rear portion or surface 32 and a front surface 34. The support arm assembly is affixed to the lower perimeter of the reflector 30 by appropriate fasteners such as screws or like (not shown). As can be seen in Figures 22 and 23, the rear surface 32 is provided with three points (70, 72, 74) that define a plane, represented by line E-E, that is perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the centerline axis A-A of the reflector (i.e., angle "F" is approximately 90 degrees). In this particular embodiment, point 70 is defined by a first socket 80 that is integrally molded or otherwise attached to the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30. Point 72 is defined by a second socket 84 that is integrally molded or otherwise attached to the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30. Similarly, point 74 is defined by a third socket 88 that is integrally molded or otherwise attached to the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, however, that the points (70, 72, 74) may

be defined by other members that are attached to the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30 by other fastener mediums such as adhesive or the like. In this embodiment, the first socket 80 has a first hole 82 therein, the second socket 84 has a second hole 86 therein and the third socket 88 has a third hole 90 therein. In an alternative embodiment as shown in Figures 3A, 22A, and 23A, the holes (82, 84, 90) are formed in a planar attachment portion 99 that is integrally formed with the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30. The planar attachment portion 99 serves to define the plane E-E that is substantially perpendicular to the centerline axis A-A of the reflector 30. In yet another alternative embodiment depicted in Figures 22B and 23B, the attachment portion 99 is attached to the rear surface 32 of the reflector 30 by a fastener medium such as adhesive, screws, etc. The purpose of the holes (82, 84, 90) will be discussed in further detail below.--

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 29, line ~~10~~ 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--This embodiment of the antenna-pointing device 300 also includes a skew meter 360. The skew meter 360 includes a second digital level 362 of the type described above that is mounted perpendicular to the first digital level 352 (i.e., its centerline will be within the plane defined by the centerline axis A-A and the reflector's major axis A"-A" when the device 300 is attached to the reflector 30). See Figure 27A. The output of the first digital level 350, which is designated as 365 (defining angle α) and the output of the second digital level 362, which is designated as 366 (defining angle β), are sent to a conventional microprocessor 367. A

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calibration input, generally designated as 368 and defining distance "d" between a reference point on the device 300 and the centerline A-A of the reflector 30 is also sent to the microprocessor 367. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the calibration input permits the installer to calibrate the device 300 for each individual reflector 30. Utilizing standard trigonometry calculations, the microprocessor 367 calculates the skew angle θ of the reflector 30 and displays it on a digital skew meter display 369.--

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--To attach the mounting base 310 to the antenna reflector 30, the installer inserts the third pin 322 into the third hole 90 and applies a biasing force to the pointing device 300 until the first pin 314 may be inserted into the first hole 82 in first socket 80 and the second pin 316 may be inserted into the second hole 86 in the second socket 84. When pins (314, 316, and 322) have been inserted into their respective holes (82, 86, 90), the spring 329 applies a biasing force against the support member 310 that, in turn, biases the third pin 322 into frictional engagement with the inner surface of the third hole 90 in the third socket 88 to removably affix the pointing device 300 to the antenna reflector 30. When affixed to the antenna reflector 30 in that manner (see Figure 28), the distance "d" between point 92' and point 92 through which the centerline axis A-A of the antenna reflector 30 extends is input into the microprocessor 367 by a keypad or other standard input device to enable the microprocessor 367 to calculate and display the skew angle θ on the digital skew meter display 369. See Figure 27A. In this

embodiment, the digital compass 340 and the first and second digital levels 350 and 362, respectively are powered by a battery (not shown) supported in the housing 330. The battery may be rechargeable or comprise a replaceable battery or batteries. The housing 330 is provided with a battery access door 331 to permit the installation and replacement of batteries. However, it is conceivable that other compasses and digital levels that require alternating current may be employed.--

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Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 36, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The antenna alignment apparatuses of the present invention may comprise one or more of the following components: (i) digital compass, (ii) a first digital level, (iii) a second digital level, and/or (iv) a speaker. For example, as shown in Figure 29, the antenna pointing device 400 is substantially identical to the antenna pointing devices described above, except that device 400 only includes an azimuth meter 440 that consists of a digital compass 440 that has a digital display 442. The device 400 may be removably affixed to the rear surface 32 of the antenna reflector 30 in the manner described above. However, the device 400 will only provide an azimuth reading for the antenna 20. Similarly, as shown in Figure 30, the antenna alignment device 500 is substantially identical to the antenna pointing devices 300 described above, except that the device 500 only includes an elevation meter 550 comprising one digital level 552. The device 500 may be removably affixed to the rear surface 32 of the antenna reflector 30 in the manner described above. However, the alignment device 500 will only

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provide an elevation reading for the antenna 20. The antenna alignment device 600 as shown in Figure 31 has a skew meter 660 that displays a skew setting that is generated by two digital levels (352, 652) arranged perpendicular to each other and cooperate in the above-described manner to emit a display that is indicative of the skew of the antenna 20. The alignment device 600 is otherwise removably attachable to the antenna reflector 30, but it will only provide a skew reading for the antenna 20. The alignment device 700 illustrated in Figure 32 is substantially identical to the antenna alignment device 300 described above, except that it is only equipped with the speaker 770 and a radio receiver 775. Thus, this alignment device 700 is removably attachable to the rear surface 32 of the antenna reflector 30 in the manner described above. However, alignment device 700 employs the speaker 770 to receive the tones emitted from the television speaker and transmitted by a transmitter 372 equipped with a microphone 373 placed adjacent to the television speaker 49. The skilled artisan will appreciate that each of the above-described embodiments may be removably attached to the rear surface 32 of an antenna reflector 30 in a variety of other suitable manners.--

Please rewrite the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figures 33-35 illustrate another embodiment of the present invention. In that embodiment, the antenna pointing apparatus 800 includes a housing 810 that supports an analog compass 820 and an analog level 830 therein. Housing 810 may be fabricated from plastic. However, housing 810 may be fabricated from a variety of other suitable materials.